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THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

REM NANT WEEK

WHITEAWAY'S

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FOR THIS WEEK WE ARE HAVING

A SPECIAL REMNANT SALE.

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TEA CLOTHS, TRAY CLOTHS,

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CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

SZECHUAN'S WEALTH.

INEFFECTIVE YANGTZE TRANSPORT.

NEEDS OF ROADS AND RAILWAY.

The extraordinary wealth of Szechuan, the great storehouse of China, and its crying need for development, are thus described by the Republic of China Bureau of Economic Information:

Szechuan is the largest and richest province in China. In the country which can embrace the continent of Europe and yet leave enough room for another France and Germany, and which can safely be said to be the richest storehouse in the world, the importance of its largest and richest province, is a matter of some moment to the world. The area of Szechuan, which is 22,000 square miles, is larger than the combined area of the eleven American states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, whilst its population, estimated at 45,000,000, is nearly half the total population of the United States, and is greater than the combined population of the thirty-seven states not included in the area comparison. Truly a vast, populated province, and as the interest of international traders testifies, one teeming with raw materials many times in excess of the needs of the people.

IMMENSE RESOURCES.

Szechuan claims to produce everything raised elsewhere in China. Silk, wheat, sugar, tobacco, fibres, rhubarb, bamboo, ten, herbs, and wood oil are among the principal products. The mineral wealth is stated by competent investigators to be immense, and although surveys have been so far superficial, extensive deposits of iron, coal, copper, gold, quicksilver, and petroleum are known to exist. Salt wells to a depth of 3,000 feet have disclosed the presence of petroleum and gas in considerable quantity. The industries, of which silk holds the leading place, include wood oil, vegetable tallow, wax, musk, medicines, wood, hides, tobacco, and paper.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In this great tract of land there is not a single mile of railway. The need of transportation is greater, probably than in any other part of the world. Szechuan is situated on "the roof of the world" and is hemmed in from communication with its neighbours by stretches of mountain range that find their origin in the Himalayas. Its bottle-like shape has its only outlet in the neck, an elongated piece of land through which runs the Yangtze. The story of the fight with the upper reaches of China's great river is part of the history of navigation. From Ichang, in Hupeh province, to Chungking, the only treaty port in Szechuan and 400 miles along the waterway, most of which section drains the lower section of the latter province, there are gorges of immense height, and shoals, whirlpools, and rapids have played havoc with native craft. During the high water season the Upper Yangtze in places rises over 175 feet above the low water level, and it is during this time that the river becomes a tremendous torrent, the sight of which, with its banks of almost perpendicular heights is one of the most impressive yet fearsome sights of the world. Navigation over this belt, it may therefore be appreciated, is fraught with the utmost difficulties. Formerly only junk, made the passage, and thousands of them have been wrecked in the operation, but, owing to the bravery and skill of pioneering foreigners, and the advancement attained in marine engine construction, the Ichang-Chungking section is now navigable by steam with a certain degree of regularity during eight months of the year. At the same time, the dangers to navigation still exist (the Yangtze has not yet been beaten by man's ingenuity), as is illustrated by the absence of insurance rates and the high freight rates which the steamship companies demand.

TRAFFIC ON THE YANGTZE RIVER.

From this iteration of the difficulties attendant on communication along the only pathway leading into Szechuan, the claim that the need for more facilities is greater here than in view also of the riches now awaiting exploitation and transportation, than in any other part of the world may be justified. The products of Szechuan are bottled up like its people and its area. Freight rates are of necessity abnormal; hence there are such peculiar situations as was witnessed in China in 1917, when wheat, which during that year was in great demand throughout the world, was selling in Shanghai for \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel and in Szechuan at ten cents. Between Ichang and Chungking, 450 miles of the 1,500 mile course, the cost of freight works out at no less than 70 to 100 per cent. Even then the merchant has to out for his goods, and the cost of the journey takes about six weeks and the difficulties from Ichang to Chungking are of minor account when compared with the rapids farther up the river, while the land journey, which takes about a fortnight, is through hilly, bandit-infested country, where cart loads are unknown. The overland transportation charges between these two places, which have a population of half a million each, are at present about 150 per ton, or about 40 Tael cents per ton per mile. Although the river charges are much less, cargo frequently arrives at Chungking in a very damaged condition owing to the state of the extreme reaches of the Yangtze.

PROPOSED RAILWAYS.

The solution of the difficulties under which trade now labours is the development of transportation. There are many schemes aiming at linking the interior of the province with the outside world. The first of importance is at the Hukwang Railway system. This line will eventually connect Peking and Canton with an offshoot to Chungking. Much money has already been spent on the project, but

construction work is at the time of writing held up on account of lack of funds. The surveyors have taken their investigations as far into Szechuan as Kweichow, and here the project has to till foreign capital can be interested to take up its undertaking. Another road into Szechuan has been surveyed by American engineers under the contract between the Chinese Government and the Siemens-Carey Railway and Canal Company. The route is connected with the Peking-Hankow Railway at Sinyangchow, a point 131 miles north of Hankow, and enters Szechuan near Tzenging in Shensi province. Both these schemes have a terminus at Chungking, the Yangtze route being 925 miles in length and the Shensi route 595 miles.

Another scheme intimately bound up with the opening of the province is the construction of a line between Ichang and Chungking to serve as an alternative carrier to the Yangtze river route. Such a railway would enable nearly all the present riverborne traffic owing to its superior advantages over river competition in cheapness, safety and speed, like it is impossible to transport heavy machinery for industrial establishments and mining enterprises, and a railway route would instantly remove these obstructions, thus giving the province an opportunity to make use of its enormous natural resources. Besides opening up Szechuan, it would also absorb and supply the rich mining regions of Yunnan province, which is in the drainage area of the Yangtze river.

A CHUNGKING CHENGDU LINE.

In view of the fact that many years must elapse before these enterprises are completed, it is well to turn to less ambitious projects, which, although they leave the Yangtze the sole lifeline of the province, are important because they will develop the vast interior trade of Szechuan. Chungking should be provided with railway communication with the capital; that is the first consideration. A railway between the two great trading marts of Szechuan would cut through the famous Red Basin, or, as it is sometimes called, the Chengtu plain, which is 45 by 65 miles in area and has a population of no fewer than 1,200 per square mile, or ten times the average density of the province. This zone is perfectly irrigated by an artificial canal 2,000 years old, and is probably the most fertile region for its size in China. It is a matter of considerable interest, therefore, that the provincial government proposes to undertake the construction of a Chungking-Chengtu line if sufficient capital can be obtained. The scheme prepared by General Yangsen, the enlightened Director of the Chungking Port Administration, has been submitted to the foreign consuls, who pronounce it a feasible project. Briefly, it will join Chungking and Chengtu and then connect Tsching, the gateway of Tibet, with a 20 mile extension, which like Szechuan it is proposed to build a narrow gauge line, and the amount of the loan tentatively set down to complete it is twenty-five to thirty million taels.

BENEFITS TO TRADE.

From the facts given above it will not be doubted that the Szechuan people will support the venture as soon as it is completed. They have suffered tremendously from the lack of adequate and safe communication for years, and will make demands on foreign manufacturers which increase with the development of foreign enterprise. The new mode of travelling will be welcomed with arms by a population which is preyed upon by hordes of bandits, and the linking of the various districts from Chungking to the Tibetan border will mean the best safeguard against their depredations, and also tend to promote a control of the affairs of the province—thus affording adequate protection to the people—which it has not hitherto known in consequence of the inaccessibility of the regions now proposed to be opened up. Most important of all, railway enterprise presages the development of industry and commerce. The untapped resources of the province have engaged the attention of other countries notwithstanding the dearth of communications. When railway facilities are available exploitation will become a practicable proposition. There is not a single modern mine in the whole of Szechuan; yet Von Richtofen speaks glowingly of its coal resources. In this connection the provincial authorities have had the foresight to establish a Mining Bureau to be managed in conjunction with the affairs of the railway. This is not only to ensure a supply of coal for the Railway but to encourage the development of new mines to supply the needs of the increasing number of coal now plying the upper reaches of the Yangtze. As it is nearly 50 per cent. of the price of coal produced along old-fashioned native lines goes in transportation fees, "With the radical reduction of freight charges and the increased prosperity of the people in consequence of the industrial expansion, there will be an immense demand for foreign goods, and a demand from 50,000,000 people who have been deprived of intercourse with western markets except at extravagant cost is eminently worthy of consideration."

MORE ROADS REQUIRED.

Other activities aiming at the better provisions of transportation are various road schemes. Highways radiating from the capital will bring Wanhien, Kwangyuan Kwanhsien, Yachow, Fachow, and Chungking within comparatively easy reach of the trade coming into the treaty port. Much of the activity of the people has been nullified in recent years by internal disturbances, but it seems that General Yang is inaugurating a new regime of progress. Commenting on the new powers in Western China, a recent writer says:

"General Yang is planning to build a model town near Luchow. A railway is projected from Luchow to the salt well, about 100 miles in length. Foreign

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CRITICISM BY A SINGAPORE MERCHANT.

At the fortieth annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on May 2nd, at the Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, Mr. Stanley Machin, the retiring President, in the chair.

Mr. C. W. DARRISHER, speaking as an East India merchant, complained that the London Chamber of Commerce did not fulfil the functions which merchants expected of it. He was astonished that there was no reference in the report or in the Chairman's address to the necessity of abolishing the Department of Overseas Trade and the Government officials seemed to have the idea that the merchants and traders of this country were a lot of "blithering idiots" (laughter) and could only carry on business with the help of such a bureaucratic department. The expenditure was a small matter—£400,000 a year! He would like to know what the Chamber was going to do with regard to free trade. The abandonment of that might mean the loss of 400 millions. They would be told, perhaps, that this was a matter of party politics.

The CHAIRMAN, interposing, said that if Tariff Reform and Free Trade were to be discussed, they might be there the whole of the day or a week.

Mr. DARRISHER said the Safeguarding of Industries Act was a direct contradiction of free trade. If he were not allowed to speak he would sit down, and take steps to form a free trade association. The London Chamber of Commerce was degenerating as the defenders of the commerce of this country into "a cheap edition of the Federation of British Industries," and that was no use at all. (Laughter and applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said, the experience of commercial men was that the Department of Overseas Trade was on the whole rendering really valuable service to the commercial community. With regard to the Safeguarding of Industries Act, the Chamber had not taken any decided policy. They were a composite body. They had a large section representing manufacturers and another section representing merchants. Each of the fifty-four sections comprised within the Chamber had considered the matter and had taken the course they considered right in the interests of their particular trade and industry. With regard to free trade or tariff reform, the question had been discussed at a big meeting of the Chamber, when the mandate, adopted by a majority of three to one, was to support tariff reform, but in view of the difficulties of the situation caused by the war, it had not been revived, and he hoped for the present it would not be. (Heard, hear.) The report was adopted.

EFFECTS OF THE "EGYPT'S" LOSS.

Last week, states a Calcutta message of May 20th, gold rates were declining and bullion becoming cheaper. The silver news, that the Egypt had foundered had an immediate effect. The liner was carrying gold to the value of £30,000 to be delivered for the June settlement, and the "beans" commenced to buy, causing a sharp rise of four annas at which the market remains steady. Present stocks amount to about 500,000 tolas, excluding supplies on the sea. The daily demand is some 20,000 tolas. There is enough gold on hand for the June settlement, but the loss of the Egypt consignment has disturbed matters, and there will have to be fresh buying in London. The following is the amount of arrivals. From New York, Rs. 20,12,207, Bar Gold. From Hongkong, Rs. 4,59,150, Left Gold. In silver China's persistent buying has sent the London market up to 37½ for both spot and forward. India and the Continent have been selling, but the China influence is the stronger. The local market showed an advance in sympathy with London and rose from Rs. 94 to Rs. 96½, but a drop was coming when the news came that the Egypt was carrying silver to the value of £215,000 to Bombay for June settlement. The drop was stayed, and the market now has an upward tendency though rates are still under import parity by about 1½ rupee. Arrivals at Calcutta. From London, Rs. 42,300 From Sydney, Rs. 1,39,221. From New York, Rs. 12,38,442.

engineers are now making a survey. His energies are not confined to internal improvements; schools are being reorganised and great encouragement is given to all enterprises that help the people to improve. Fortunately General Yang's genius for reforms is not limited to one district. The city of Chungking was in great need of cleansing. The results of improvement schemes are that within a short period great changes have taken place in the outward appearance of the great commercial metropolis of the west. Great bunds are to be constructed. A motor road to Chungking is to be built and aeroplanes are to be brought out west.

Szechuan will certainly take a new lease of life when General Yang finishes his work. For many more years to come, however, the only means of conveying the riches of the West in exchange for the riches of this Chinese province will be the formidable Yangtze, but foreign traders have proved that they are willing to spend their money and their brains in trying to curb its present intractability. The recent hydroplane experiments towards the mouth of the river is a portent that success is not far ahead. Chinese enterprise under the enlightened guidance of General Yang and foreign pioneering in the fight with the Yangtze are both means towards the same end—the release of the hidden wealth of Szechuan from its age-long sleep and the circumvention of natural barriers which have stunted the growth of a trade unparalleled in its possibilities.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONISKLJKE PAKETVAANT MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

having arrived from the above Ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 24th June, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1922. [114]

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"ROSEBUD"

having arrived from the above Port. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they were examined at 10 a.m. on the 20th inst., by Capt. Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within ten days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, June 19th, 1922. [1142]

DAIRY FARM NEW

DAIRY PRODUCE.

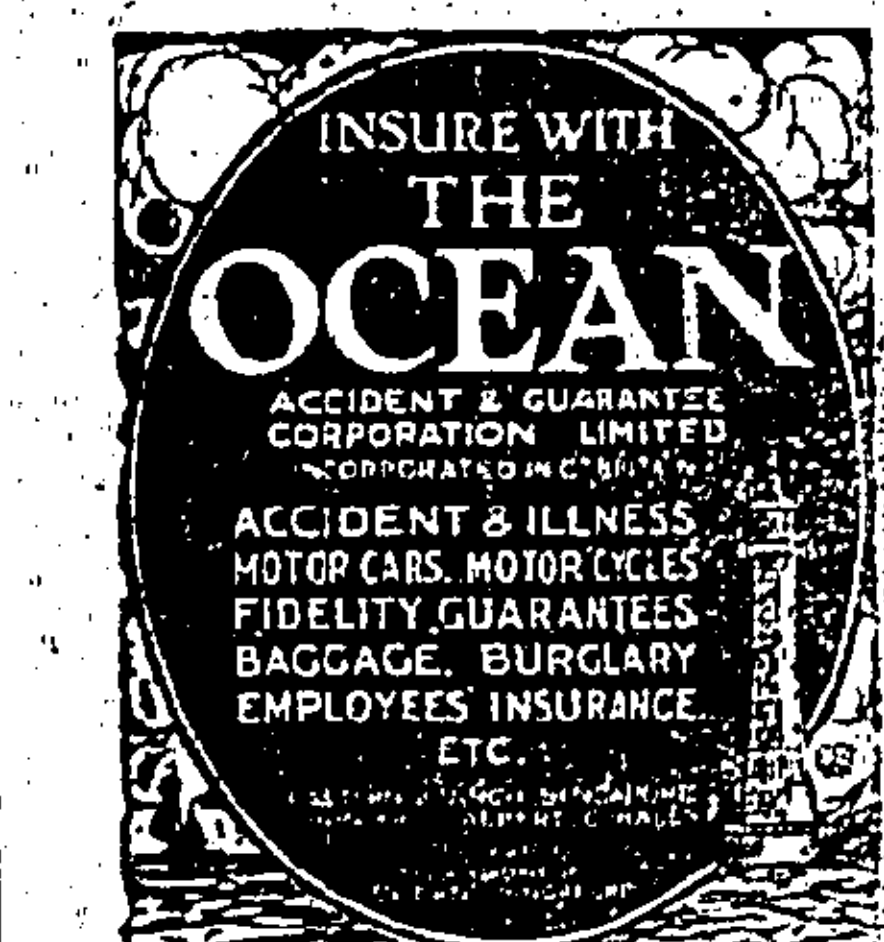
FRESH MILK.—Also in the following forms Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter and Soured.

FRESH CREAM.—Full rich.

BUTTER.—Dairy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.

CHEESE.—Gruyere, Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Sultana, Coulommier and Picnic.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.



SHANGHAI OFFICE—

6A, PEKING ROAD.

AGENTS for Hongkong

and South China,

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

TELEPH. 1030 2, QUEEN'S BLDG.

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 20 per cent. on present rates, as from APRIL 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.
This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—Advt. [563]

THE LULL AT CANTON.

DR. SUN PROMISES TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER BOMBARDMENT.
A DISPLAY OF FOREIGN FLAGS FROM CHINESE PREMISES.

That there has been no further bombardment by Sun's warships at Canton is due, apparently, to a protest made, to Dr. Sun Yat Sen by the American Consul, who went down to Whampoa with an American naval officer to interview Dr. Sun Yat Sen on the Chinese flag-ship. It appears that in the bombardment on Saturday last damage was done to certain American Mission property in the city and in consequence of the representations made that these bombardments were endangering American lives and property Dr. Sun Yat Sen promised not to resume the bombardment.

This respect for foreign property brought about a surprising display of foreign flags from Chinese business premises in Canton yesterday. The Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the French Tricolor were flying over many houses that no one had previously suspected of having any foreign connection except in the general way of trade. The British flag predominated, and wherever it could be obtained Chinese buyers did not haggle over the price charged for it.

The news brought down from Canton yesterday by train and boat was to the effect that the city is quiet, and beginning to wear a more normal aspect. People are beginning to take courage and business houses and shops have in most cases reopened.

This growing sense of security is also indicated in the smaller number of refugees coming into Hongkong. On Sunday night the s.s. *Huam* brought down nearly 3,000 passengers; yesterday her passenger list totalled approximately 300. The numbers brought down by the trains yesterday were about the same as on the previous day, but the bulk of these appeared to be business people and not refugees as on the Monday. Precautionary measures are still in force so far as the railway is concerned, and passengers to Canton are booked through in the mornings only. In the afternoon passengers are only booked to Sheklung. This is due to the presence of looters in the neighbourhood of the terminus at Canton after dark.

Chen's troops still patrol the streets of Canton but they are now reported to be doing their utmost to maintain order. Naturally, the streets at night time are deserted, especially the Bund. The soldiers on street patrol are not so numerous as on Sunday. This is thought to be due to the fact that General Chen is marshalling all the forces he can muster on the outskirts of the city against Dr. Sun Yat Sen's reinforcements which are being hurried down from the Northern expedition by the Canton-Hankow railway.

Looting had decreased considerably since the posting of notices in the main streets warning looters that they would be shot on the spot if caught interfering with pedestrians.

The damage done by the bombardment is very slight and was described by one passenger who made a tour of the city on Monday as "a mere pitting of the walls by unexploded shells—a good service man with a rifle could have done more damage." Several unexploded shells of an antiquated type are still to be seen lying about in places, and these attract crowds of curious Chinese. The soldiers it is said, have been given instructions not to allow people to meddle with these pending their removal by competent experts. Only one place on the Bund appears to have been wrecked by the shell fire and that is the tea-house where a number of Chen's troops were said to be sheltering. This place is now a heap of ruins; otherwise the damage to the various buildings hit by shells is but slight. Previous reports as to the extent of the casualties appear to have been greatly exaggerated, but authentic information cannot be obtained. There were many casualties on the gunboats which were swept by the rifles and machine-guns of the troops on the Bund. The warships are still anchored at Whampoa, though two light gunboats are lying off the Shamoen. Apparently they are not expecting an immediate call to action as all the naval boats are lying with awnings spread and the guns snugly tucked up in gun spreads, breach and muzzle covers.

The people are now wondering what will happen when contact is formed between Chen's and Sun's troops.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE MUI TSAI QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir.—Under the above heading, "Resident," in your issue of the 17th inst., commenting upon the fact that between six and seven hundred bodies of children were "dumped" within the Colony during the past year, assumes that "these little unfortunates are abandoned not simply on account of brutal indifference on the part of their parents, but in great measure owing to sheer inability to rear them, and give them a start in life." He goes on "to wonder to what extent this sacrifice of juvenile life will be aggravated when the well-meaning busy-bodies at home have had their way in the matter of the *Mui Tsai* question." His letter, which consists of an assumption and a doubt, is extensively quoted here and I wish to make a few comments in reply.

In doing so, let me say at once that "Resident's" assumption is not justified, as facts are dead against him. The corpses of children are "dumped" for the following reasons:—Firstly, inability on the part of the parents to bear the expense of burial; secondly, to avoid the attention of the Sanitary Board at the time of epidemic (such attention is regarded by the poor and ignorant Chinese of Hongkong with fear, and the "immigration of personal effects" is considered by them a nuisance); and thirdly, out of superstition and fear that the issue to come may follow the short career of the deceased child in not being able to survive. In a Chinese family, little notice is taken of even a male child dying in childhood; no memorial tablets are put up for such in the family joss-house, and if notice be taken it takes the form of a modest red paper with the name of the child inscribed thereon, and this paper is stuck by the side of the comparatively modest god of the hearth. When it is remembered that illness amongst the poorer class of Chinese is attended by native practitioners (many of whom are quacks), that most of these practitioners are not competent to issue death certificates, that the absence of a death certificate does not permit registration of death and allocation of a burial ground and that infant mortality is exceptionally high in China, this practice of "dumping" is easily understood. The statistics of the Sanitary Department will bear out my assertion that an increase of "dumping" is closely associated with the severity of an epidemic, not only because of the heavier toll of human lives but also for the reasons already stated.

In "Resident's" letter, a veiled suggestion that infanticide or foul play may be responsible for the "dumping" is also detected and should be commented upon. The figures quoted are from the Police records; but there is not a tithe of evidence in these records to suggest that these unfortunates were foully done to death. In view of the absence of evidence to the contrary, it must be assumed that these children died of natural causes. To be fair to the poor Chinese of the Colony, it should be reiterated that child murder is as repugnant to them as it must be to its corresponding class in Europe.

Proof having been produced that "Resident's" assumption is wide of the mark and cannot be sustained, the necessity of dispelling his doubt as to whether *Mui Tsai* abolition is a blessing no longer arises. To argue, at the present moment, whether the *Mui Tsai* system should be abolished is to slay the slain. But his reference to the M.P.s, and belted earls, lords and ladies in England who interested themselves on behalf of the Hongkong *Mui Tsai* as "the well-meaning busy-bodies at home" is uncalled for and unfair. The least they have done is to relieve the misery of thousands of unfortunate girls in one part of the British Empire; and right-minded Chinese, instead of construing their action as unwarranted interference, cannot but thank them for doing a great service to their country.—Yours faithfully,

C. G. ANDERSON,
Hon. English Secretary,
Anti-Mui Tsai Society.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1922.

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

The 134th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held at the Connaught Rooms on May 20th, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. G. J. Venables, M.L.C., Provincial Grand Master for South Wales, Eastern Division. It was announced that £25,387 had been subscribed, the South Wales (East) total being £21,287 0s. 0d.

WATERING THE STREETS.
ECONOMIC METHODS ADOPTED BY THE SANITARY BOARD.

At the conclusion of the business on the agenda of the Sanitary Board meeting held yesterday the Acting Chairman of the Board (Mr. D. W. TAYLOR) made an important announcement regarding the use of water from the mains by the Sanitary Department. He stated that instructions had been issued by the Board that the use of fresh water for washing the streets and side channels was to cease. As far as possible, street washing was being carried out with waste water, that is to say water not taken from the main. "Nallah" water was collected at quite a number of filling stations in Hongkong; and persons seeing the water carts in the streets were not to think that the water had been drawn from the mains. Further, as regards house cleansing, wherever water carts could reach, the same system would be adopted. In other districts of the higher level which it was impossible for the water carts to reach, the Board had decided not to stop the use of water as it was one of the means adopted for the prevention of plague. The Board was using every possible economy and if the very welcome rain which had now made its appearance did not continue, the Board would probably have to discontinue house cleansing altogether except on the lower levels.

OTHER BUSINESS BEFORE THE BOARD.

The other business before the Board was purely formal, the first five items on the agenda being letters of approval from the Government regarding the erection of a number of water closets as follows:—

15 w.c.s. at the new office of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.; 5 w.c.s. at the Hongkong Cricket Pavilion; 1 w.c. at No. 2, Queen's Road Central; four w.c.s. on rural building lot No. 159, Repulse Bay and 6 w.c.s. at Nos. 1 to 6, Observatory Road, Kowloon.

The Chairman after announcing that an application for permission to erect 4 w.c.s. at No. 138, The Peak had been held over, proposed that an application for permission to erect three w.c.s. at No. 12, Macdonnell Road, be approved. Mr. PEARSE seconded and the motion was carried.

This was all the business before the meeting. The members present at the meeting besides the Acting Chairman were Dr. G. D. Black, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Dr. F. M. Ozerio, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce) and the Secretary of the Board (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

AN INCORRIGIBLE.
RETURNED TO PRISON.

Convicted twice previously for larceny, a house-boy, formerly employed by Mrs. Pope at No. 1, Morrison Hill, and who has just recently been released from prison was charged yesterday morning, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with stealing eight pieces of clothing from two amahs employed by his former Mistress, Mrs. Pope. The man pleaded guilty to the charge.

Inspector Blackman said that Mrs. Pope took the defendant into her house as a small boy. He had turned out to be a bad character and that he was responsible for a lot of thieving from the house. Two of these thefts had been brought home to the defendant and he was dismissed and sent to prison.

Mr. Hamilton ordered the defendant to be sent to prison for six months with hard labour and said he would recommend his banishment afterwards.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KOWLOON.

A gang of seven armed robbers held up a ricksha in Nathan Road, Kowloon, during the early hours of yesterday morning and savagely attacked the man who was riding in the vehicle and stole his purse containing £30 in banknotes.

According to the information given to the police, the attacked man stated that he was a shop coolie and that he was returning to Tsimshatsui from Yau-ma-tei for the purpose of returning to Hongkong by motor-boat. His ricksha was first stopped by two men, but when he showed fight five other men sprang out of the shadows and pinned him to the ground. Needless to say, the ricksha coolie did not stay to see what happened.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS.
A SOLICITOR'S PROTEST AT THE MAGISTRACY.

A protest was lodged by Mr. Leo D'Almada, solicitor, before Mr. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, against the system of allowing persons other than the actual prosecutors to appear in police court cases and taking upon themselves the duties of solicitor. The protest arose out of the hearing of a small opium case in which Mr. D'Almada appeared for the defendant, who was charged with the illegal possession of four maces of non-government opium, valued at 80 cents. The man had been arrested the previous day and allowed out on bail of \$500. Yesterday Mr. D'Almada applied to Mr. Lindell for a reduction of bail, and pointed out that the bail usually in such cases was ten times the value of the opium found. In this case \$5 would have been nearer the mark.

The Magistrate referred to Mr. H. A. Taylor, the Monopoly Analyst of the Imports and Exports Office, who stated that His Worship would be satisfied that the bail was reasonable after hearing the facts of the case. Mr. D'Almada at this stage interrupted and lodged his protest. He said that it was high time that a check was put on the practice of allowing people who were not mentioned as prosecutors to appear in Court in the role of solicitors. Strictly speaking these people were not entitled to be heard at all. They practically took upon themselves the rights of solicitors. In this case Mr. Taylor was the Government analyst and was there to give evidence if called upon. He was not even an employee of the Imports and Exports Department.

Mr. Taylor: Pardon me; I am a servant of the Imports and Exports Department. The Magistrate explained to Mr. D'Almada that Mr. Taylor was watching the case on behalf of the prosecution and that it had been the practice of the Court to allow this procedure for the purpose of expediting the disposal of cases. The matter had previously been brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, the present acting Police Judge, who had upheld the practice. His Worship added that he considered the bail was reasonable.

Mr. D'Almada objected and said that his client was absolutely innocent. At the request of Mr. Lindell, Mr. Taylor outlined the facts of the case. The opium, he said, was found in a safe which had a false back. Behind the false back was also found a quantity of loose paper, which had been used as packing for opium. The safe appeared to have been tampered with recently, the screws of the false back having been removed. From this it was alleged that the defendant was a trader in opium in Hongkong, selling the drug to keepers of small dives.

Mr. D'Almada: I hope Mr. Taylor will be able to prove that.

The Magistrate: That is Mr. Taylor's own inference. Mr. D'Almada then explained that his client knew nothing about the opium. He bought the safe at the beginning of the present year and the opium had been there ever since.

The Magistrate after hearing statements from both sides decided to let the present bail of \$500 stand. The case will up to-day for hearing.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

REVISED FIXTURE LIST FOR SATURDAY, 24th.

"A" Division.
Club de Recreio v. I.R.C.—At Kowloon.
C.R.C. v. Civil Service.—At Causeway Bay.
K.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.—At Kowloon.
"B" Division.
Civil Service v. Club de Recreio.—At Happy Valley.
Police v. C.R.C.—At Happy Valley.
University v. Kowloon.—At University.
I.R.C. v. Queen's College.—At So Kan Po.
C.C.C. v. M.B.K.—At Craigengower.

ORGAN RECITAL.

As will be seen from our advertising columns, the first of a series of evening Organ Recitals by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 8.15 p.m., when the Violinist will be Mrs. Balcan who will play the slow movement from the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E minor and Thome's famous Andante Religioso. The organ pieces will include Bach's classic Fantasia in G Minor, Lemare's popular Andantino in D flat which still remains one of the most attractive pieces of its kind ever written, an Idyll from a new Suite by Eric Coates, an Irish love song by R. de Leon Castiglione, which has not been heard here before, and in addition to other pieces Elgar's Military March in D major in the Trio of which the theme which he uses in conjunction with the words "Land of Hope and Glory" (Coronation Ode) is introduced. The collection will be in aid of the organ fund.

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1850.
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A COAT THAT
IS AIRLIGHT YET PERFECTLY
RAINPROOF AND
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FREE FROM ALL RUBBER SOLUTIONS.

GUARANTEED CHEMICALLY PROOFED.

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STEAM & HYDRAULIC

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HONGKONG.

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RAINCOATS

IN ALL SIZES.

"Mattamac" Raincoats are extremely light,
wonderfully strong and provide the wearer
with complete weather protection.

PRICE \$25.

THERE ARE ALSO
GABERDINES, RUBBEROID,
STORMPROOFS, ETC.

FROM \$19.75.

UMBRELLAS, GOLOSHERS.

BLACK AND BROWN
WATERPROOF BOOTS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 18th day of June 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaikwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents.	Area.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
Shaikwan.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.	100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 100 ft.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE M.V. "GLENREG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 25th June, 1922, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer, including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1189]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING at the Guild Office, WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1922, at 8 o'clock, P.M. W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary. [1169]

IN THE INTERNATIONAL MIXED COURT OF SHANGHAI.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of the Late ZHANG LI KUNG late Consul-General of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

TAKE NOTICE that by an Order of this Honourable Court dated 17th May, 1922, the undersigned are appointed Administrators ad interim of the Estate of the late Mr. ZHANG LI KUNG. Creditors are required to file their claims at our office on or before 30th June, 1922, after which date no further claims will be recognized. All debts due to the Estate should be paid to us forthwith and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons other than ourselves. SETH, MANCILL & MCLURE, Official Court Accountants, 7, Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, 9th June, 1922. [1143]

CHARLES WATSON.

DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, who died at Canton on August 7th, 1919, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims to the undersigned on or before 19th June, 1922, after which date the assets will be distributed having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. F. A. WALLIS, Registrar. H.R.M. Consulate General, Canton, June 19th, 1922. [1139]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY,

JUNE 26th,

at 9.15 P.M.

ORGAN RECITAL

Violinist: Mrs. BAILEY.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. JOAO J. BASTO to be a Partner in our concern. NORONHA & CO. Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1113]

WILLIAM POWELL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Horokosa Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of JUNE, 1922, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, 12, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, and at the offices of the proposed new Memorandum of Association which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association are indicated by being marked on the Margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subject Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purpose, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office, 12, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, and at the offices of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by the underlining and marking in the Margin in red ink. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subject Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification submitted by the Chairman of this Meeting, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place, on MONDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1922, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2). Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation. Dated this 27th day of May, 1922. By Order of the Board, H. O. HOLT, Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "KARNALA."

Arrived Hongkong on June 17th, 1922. From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at THREE RIX in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns if unpacked by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 17th June, 1922. [1140]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MYRMIDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th June. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th June, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 18th June, 1922. [1144]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, 24th JUNE, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables. Entries close Tuesday, June, 27th. [1113]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 2091 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWKINS, of 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWKINS, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect. W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1129]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, SO, SP, SQ, ST, SX, SY.

TYPIST WANTED.—Evening Employment Open to Competent Man.—Apply Immediately, Box S.Y., c/o Daily Press Office. [176]

WANTED TO BUY SECOND-HAND PERAMBULATOR.—Large size.—Apply stating Full Particulars to Box S.N., c/o Daily Press Office. [176]

WANTED.—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to A.B.C., care of the office of this Paper. Beginners need not apply. [173]

FOR SALE.—Two Houses, Nos. 6 and 7, Bowen Road with garden and tennis court attached. For further particulars apply to Comptroller, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. [171]

OFFICES WANTED.—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings.—Apply HARRY WICKES & Co.

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS on 2nd Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, No. 1, Queen's Road Central. To be let. Occupation from 18th July. For particulars apply to BANK OF CHINA. [1130]

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wantai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT of Banque de L'Indo-Chine. [1068]

TO LET.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of 15, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, Verandas to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Grand Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

TO LET.

NO. 37 WYNDHAM STREET, TWO STORED EUROPEAN HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms with Bathrooms, Kitchens and Servants' Quarters. Suitable for Offices or Private Residences. Rent reasonable. Apply to COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT, Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. [1107]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on 1st waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown. Further details apply. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [485]

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 20 H.P. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Bore 2 1/2 inches.
- (2) Two 40 H.P. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K.W. 115 Volt direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board full rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 220 lms.

Apply to Bolinders c/o Daily Press Office

INTIMATION

WATSON'S LOTION

for

PRICKLY HEAT.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Has been well and favourably known for many years.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, June 21st, 1922.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES is due to reach England today and a wonderful welcome awaits him. His earned it. The termination of this, his third great tour, easily makes him the most travelled young man of his age; he has still further established his position as the most popular young man in the world. The journey he has just completed, besides being of special interest to Hongkong by reason of the opportunity it afforded us of affirming our loyalty to the Throne, was perhaps the most significant of all the expeditions he has undertaken, for during its course our PRINCE and future KING had the opportunity to acquire first-hand knowledge concerning India and Japan, in particular, and the Far East in general.

A great many people whilst realising that the share of the Crown in the practical application of the British Constitution has greatly changed during the last hundred years, fail to appreciate that it is a change largely of nature and not of degree. George the Fourth, WILLIAM THE FOURTH, and even QUEEN VICTORIA exercised great power and influence in what, for the sake of convenience, may be termed the direct method. Gradually the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in a personal sense fell into desuetude, but in its stead arose what we will describe as the exercise of power through the medium of Royal advice. The KING is fully and immediately informed on all matters of importance; consequently, when the occupant of the Throne has been reigning for any considerable period, the Sovereign becomes an invaluable source of knowledge and experience which is always at the disposal of his ministers. It was the case with KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH, and, as is the case with his present MAJESTY, the country is fortunate enough to be ruled by Sovereigns who are sound men of affairs actuated by an almost passionate sense of duty, then

the services rendered by THE KING to his country become very great indeed. Their greatness is not lessened by the fact that they must always remain practically unknown to the majority of the people. Not only does the Empire derive the advantage of having at its head a personality which all its component parts respect and admire, and which links them together as nothing else could, but it has at the centre of its government, a man possessing unique continuity of experience, independent of the changing phases of party administration. In the natural course of events, which we trust will be long deferred, the PRINCE OF WALES will succeed his father on the throne. When that day comes it is extremely probable, as far as such things can be foreseen, that the great international problems will have their storm-centres in the Far East. And, if this forecast is correct, it is certain that our Empire, with its interests in India, Australia, New Zealand, the Malay Peninsula and China, will be deeply implicated in these problems and acutely affected by their settlement. At that time some Premier, to-day perhaps not yet in Parliament, may live to bless the decision which enabled his KING, when PRINCE OF WALES in 1922, to make a first-hand study, and meet some of the leading personalities in the East.

What we have written, would hold true if HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES was the most ordinary of personalities. No one who has been privileged to meet him can fail to be impressed by the fact that he has a very extraordinary personality. We do not know, nor much care, whether he is clever in the ordinary sense of the word, but there are a multitude of proofs that he is full of common-sense. Hongkong was witness of one striking example. What we do know is that he possesses, to a very exceptional degree, an amazing—perhaps from the point of view of his personal comfort, an excessive—sense of duty, and that his charm and personal magnetism are quite exceptional. Given these two factors in sufficient quantity, a man can do anything with his fellows. It was upon the possession of these two gifts that NAPOLEON and NELSON, to mention two examples, raised themselves to greatness. Our PRINCE is by the accident of birth raised to a high place, but we have no hesitation in asserting that great as is his destiny, he is its equal.

The prolonged drought, which has been causing considerable anxiety as regards local water supplies, was broken yesterday by frequent and heavy showers of rain.

The plague cases last week numbered 43, with 36 deaths. There were three small-pox cases, two fatal; four enteric cases, three fatal; two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, and one of diphtheria. Five deaths from influenza occurred during this week.

His many friends in the Colony will regret to learn that Mr. T. F. Hough has been very unwell since February. For some time past he has been undergoing treatment at Bath and at the present time is recuperating on the Devon Coast.

Yesterday's Command Orders by Major-General Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., state that the following officers qualified for retention in the Indian Army: 102nd K.E.O. Grenadiers.—Capt. B. S. Hey, Capt. V. T. Forsyth, Capt. G. A. Crawford, Lieut. W. D. Bacon.

An earth coolie was killed on Monday morning in Kowloon while working on the demolition of a hill near Station Lane. He was half way up the hill when a huge granite boulder weighing about six cwt., got dislodged about 60 feet higher up and fell upon the unfortunate man.

Shortly after Monday midnight a young Chinese woman was found lying in the street outside No. 28, Graham Street, suffering from serious injuries to her back, and was removed to hospital by motor ambulance. She stated that she was in the act of gathering in some clothes from the second floor verandah when the stool upon which she was standing overbalanced and she fell into the street.

Three Chinese were charged at the Marine Court, yesterday morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, with throwing coal overboard their junk with the intention of preventing seizure. All three denied the charge and stated that they were engaged in the innocent occupation of fishing. They were fined \$10 each. At the same Court four Chinese were fined \$5 each for obstructing the entrance to the Yau-mai Refuge.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CIVIL WAR IN NORTH CHINA.

DR. W. W. YEN AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

PEKING, June 19th. Dr. W. W. Yen, when interviewed by Reuter's correspondent on Saturday, said he was not wanting the Premiership, and purposely did not attend the first meeting of members of the Government after the arrival of President Li Yuan Hing.

The first intention was to appoint Wu Ting Fang as Premier, but as the mandate must be countersigned by the head of the Cabinet, the meeting resolved to appoint Dr. W. W. Yen as Acting Premier. Later, President Li Yuan Hing asked him (Dr. W. W. Yen), to accept the Acting Premiership, and he replied that the two main considerations which faced the Government were reunification and the financial stringency. If President Li Yuan Hing desired to concentrate on the former, he (Dr. W. W. Yen), thought that Wang Chung Hui should be appointed acting Premier, as Wang Chung Hui was a Cantonese possessing the confidence of the South.

If the Government desired to concentrate on the financial stringency, Tung Kang ought to be appointed. President Li Yuan Hing had not received his suggestions favourably, and insisted on Dr. W. W. Yen taking up the post, adding that otherwise he would return to Tientsin. Thereupon Dr. W. W. Yen accepted, to avoid such a calamity.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

EVIDENCE AGAINST M. PERNOTTE.

PARIS, June 19th. M. Andre Berthelot, when giving evidence in the case against M. Pernotte, stated that M. Pernotte had exercised full power during wartime, his competence being superior to that of other members of the Board of Directors. M. Pernotte, by reason of the confidence reposed in him, was sent to Paris in 1918, in the same capacity as he had acted in the Far East.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS, BUT NOT A BANKER.

In regard to the omission of the Pacific Company's bonds, M. Berthelot stated that he had not been approached in the matter and had not seen the prospectus until the Judge d'Instruction showed it to him. The general idea of the operation had been explained to him, but no written contract or letter was exchanged between the two banks, and he was not a banker, though he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of the bank. He was ignorant of the importance of the engagements of the Pacific Commercial and Maritime Bank.

M. GALLUSSE'S EVIDENCE.

M. Albert Gallusser, who founded the Banque Industrielle de Chine, stated that profits from the second increase in capital were shared in the following proportions: 4,000,000 francs to M. Pernotte, 100,000 francs each to M. Kohly and M. Boel, and the remainder to the Breiswiler syndicate. M. Gallusser himself had a little over 1,000,000 francs, and the Industrial Bank had the rest.

AFGHAN MISSION TO JAPAN.

PARIS, June 19th. It is reported from Kabul, that a delegation is proceeding immediately to Japan, for the purpose of establishing diplomatic relations.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

POSITION EASIER.

CALCUTTA, June 19th. The seamen's strike continues. Union officials have asked the Shipping Companies to agree to a conference with view to a settlement. Some of the stevedores' cooler have resumed work. The position is easier.

RUBBER RESTRICTION.

SUMATRA INTERESTS DIVIDED.

LONDON, June 19th. Telegrams from Holland indicate that Dutch opinion is divided on the question of rubber restriction. Rubber growers in Sumatra are opposing restriction on the ground that the cost price of rubber thereunder would rise to such an extent that it is very doubtful whether the price of rubber would increase proportionately, while the large Sumatran tobacco companies with rubber interests are in favour of restriction.

DUTCH COMPANIES NOT IN FAVOUR OF GOVERNMENT RESTRICTION.

AMSTERDAM, June 19th.

Sixteen Dutch rubber companies have petitioned the Government to reject any scheme for the compulsory restriction of the rubber output.

The petition is the outcome of the departure of an important official, Jonckheer Dekruyf, for London, to negotiate with the British Government with a view to a scheme for the reduction of output.

It was decided, at a meeting held at Mr. J. Owen Hughes' office last night, to form a St. David's Society as a local point for the Welshmen and women of the Colony. A membership of 50 was unanimously agreed to, and it was thought desirable to ask Sir William Rees-Davies to be the first President. The general opinion was that a nominal subscription would be sufficient and arrangements were made to approach those eligible to join. Mr. A. J. W. Rosser undertook the duties of hon. secretary pro tem, and the following agreed to act as a provisional committee: Messrs. A. Morris, W. J. Pickett, D. H. Davies and D. M. Richards.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg" that never lets you down



SOLE AGENTS
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

Beware Infectious THROAT TROUBLES

When your throat feels raw, sore and inflamed, you may be sure that the trouble is due to infectious germs. These infect our dust-laden atmosphere and especially the fetid air of mosques, and churches, and all concert rooms, theatres, meeting halls and conveyances where people crowd together.

The best and most effective remedy is to occasionally dissolve in your mouth a Peps infection-killing tablet.

Just as you breathe in the dangerous germs of throat disease, so you must breathe in the Peps remedy to reach and exterminate them before they can carry trouble into the chest and lungs. The soothing, germicidal vapours given off by Peps quickly allay the inflammation and soreness; they overcome the hoarseness, difficulty in swallowing, and irritating dry cough. Free from all harmful drugs, Peps provide young and old with a safe, pleasant.

IDEAL REMEDY & PREVENTIVE

for coughs, colds, night chills, influenza, malarial colds, diphtheric colds, tonsillitis, laryngitis and other throat troubles. Be sure and ask for Peps the real infection-killing tablets.

Peps are sold in small glass bottles with full directions enclosed. Of all medicine vendors and druggists.

Get **PEPS** to Day

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG.



AGE AND YOUTH.

A DEWILDERING THEORY.

(BY ROSE MACAULAY.)

There are few things (among life's minor irritations) more tiresome than to be hearing and reading continually statements which one cannot understand. This article is a plea for more light on one of these statements, one particularly popular at the present moment, and one which, so far as I know, has never yet been intelligently and precisely expounded by any of its makers.

I feel that the time has come when the theory expressed by the statement should be sifted to the bottom. I cannot sift it, for I do not hold it; but it seems to me to be up to one of those who do hold it to give reason for the faith which is in them.

The theory I refer to is, in brief, that young people and elderly people form, as it were, at the present moment, two separate and heterogeneous races, of which the one is intrinsically noble, the other intrinsically base. This theory was, for instance, eloquently expounded the other day to a naturally highly gratified audience of young people by Sir James Barrie. It has been, since the recent European War, expounded both by young and elderly persons almost all the time.

AGE OF DETERIORATION.

Now what do these people mean? They must mean one of two things: (a) That people are, for the most part, very noble until about twenty-five (I am not sure what the precise age of deterioration is), and after that begin to decline in virtue, so that by the time they are middle-aged they are every base; or (b) that the present generation of persons under twenty-five or so happen, for some reason or reasons unknown, to be an exceptionally noble generation, quite unlike all the generations of rascals which have preceded them. This, if so would be a portent which should receive investigation.

If the theory is (a), I would ask any holder of it whether he has observed in his own experience, among his particular circle of acquaintances, that the same individual who used to be noble at twenty is base at fifty or sixty, and, if so, at what age (approximately) did the deterioration set in, how is it to be explained, could it have been averted with sufficient care, and is it inevitable that those who are now young and noble will go the same way, or can they do anything about it?

If, on the other hand, (b) is the theory held (and this seems to be the less pessimistic theory, holding out more hope for the world), how is the phenomenon of a new and nobler race, suddenly sprung into being at the close of the nineteenth century or the beginning of the twentieth, to be scientifically explained? What caused it? Was it the Boer War, or the death of Queen Victoria, or merely the advent of a new century? And will this generation of gods be always as noble and as virtuous as it is to day? And is it unique, just one strange irruption of heaven into earth, or will the next and subsequent generations follow suit? Possibly they will, for they will, of course, have the most marvellously excellent bringing up from their admirable young parents. Yes, (b) is certainly the more hopeful theory. But is it the theory actually held?

Both theories are interesting with an uncanny interest which has not, so far, been sufficiently remarked on. Both are romantically strange. For the ordinary prosaic point of view, encouraged by that unromantic thing, daily observation, is to regard vice and virtue—and all the separate vices and virtues—as questions rather of individual character, training, and environment than of age, sex or any other of these every-day divisions beloved of the generalizer.

It is natural to suppose that those who are noble at twenty will be noble at sixty, and that those who are base at sixty were base at twenty, and even in the cradle (as the Freudians will delight to say). It would be interesting to have statistics on this point. Experience seems to show that one elderly person is quite different from another elderly person, and one youth from another youth, and that, in point of cold fact, people do not change so very much, except physically. Do all the old and elderly look back on their youth as a time of high virtue, on their subsequent life as a steady slipping down the steep path?—*Times*.

IF "OBEY" GOES.

The proposed elimination of the word "obey" from the Episcopal marriage service in the United States has elicited a strong protest from the Bishop of Colorado, Dr. Irving F. Johnson, who addressed the following admonition to his countrywomen:—

"America has ridiculed the word 'obey' out of court in family life, and the divorce courts are proving that theorists are having their way. Let us go on eliminating existing authority because it is not perfect, and we shall have anarchy. Let us go on advising everybody that they can have privileges without assuming responsibility, and we shall have Bedlam."

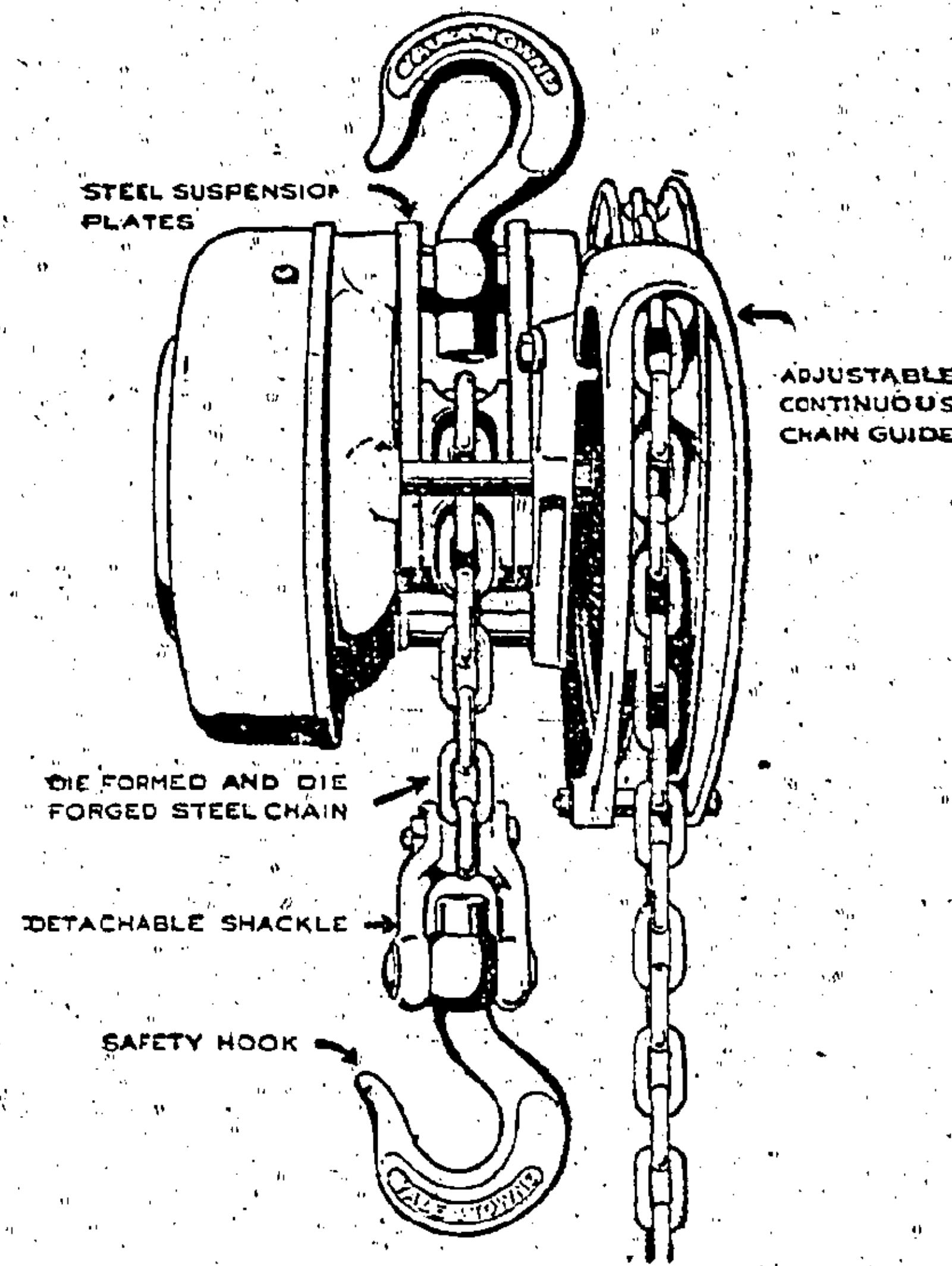
The bishop declares that "if the word 'obey' is scrapped when the marriage is solemnized the courts will scrap alimony if the marriage goes on the rocks. Inasmuch as the husband under the existing system is responsible for making the living, the wife must obey his reasonable demand not to run up bills beyond the capacity of his income." If the wife succeeds in discarding all obedience the inevitable consequence will be, says the bishop, that man will either obey her or the couple will get divorced.

In his presidential address to the Institute of Hygiene, Sir Malcolm Morris declared that a great many of the nervous and other ailments, for which so many girls and young women engaged in business and professional life had to seek medical advice, were due to chronic malnutrition, the result of their having got into the habit of eating too little.

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The Rev. B. G. Bouchier, vicar of St. Jude-on-the-Hill, Hampstead Garden Suburb, writing on the subject of good manners and the present-day lack of them, says: "The younger generation would appear to be utter strangers to such things. They are, of course, more to be pitied than blamed. Parents, teachers, choirmasters, employers, etc., in failing to instil into their charges the common courtesies of life, are guilty of a very grave wrong. Failure to observe the little courteous acts of life is simply the mark of either parental ill-breeding or suburban snobishness. Take, for example the prevailing absence of saying 'Sir' in the course of conversation. To what is it due, except to the insufferable conceit of the age? If only our very young friend—be he office-boy, choir-boy, or junior clerk, could but see himself, as he really is, he would realise how fearfully bounderish such conduct is. I thank God that I was both taught and expected to address my own father as 'Sir' to the day he died."

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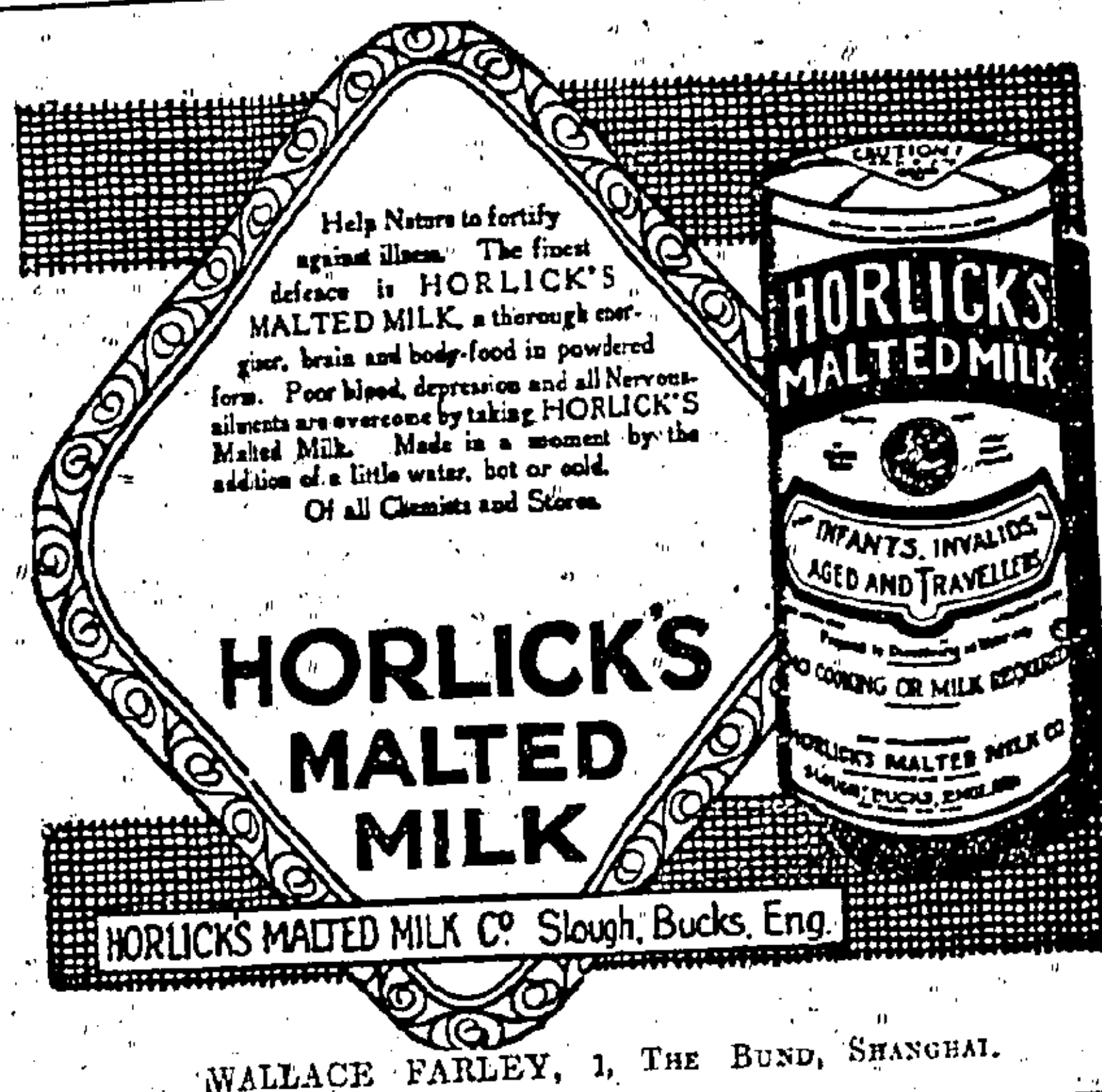
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THE BOTTOMLEY TRIAL.

SCENE AFTER PASSING OF SENTENCE.

A message to Indian papers dated May 20th says:—

Crowds assembled both outside and inside the Old Bailey for the conclusion of the Bottomley trial to-day. Mr. Bottomley was seated at the outset at the solicitors' table. He listened nervously to Mr. Travers Humphreys' final speech for the prosecution, alternately taking notes and staring fixedly at the jury.

On the termination of the speech Mr. Bottomley rose and said: "I will now go to the place where the accused person usually goes." With these words Horatio Bottomley entered the dock. Mr. Justice Salter, summing up, said the case was not one of an uneducated person getting into a muddle but one of a most able and most efficient business man aware of the importance of correct accounts. Mr. Bottomley's appropriations were as bad a robbery as could have been committed. The most important item was that of £25,000 for acquisition of newspapers, not for the payment of any debt; there was no evidence except Mr. Bottomley's own statement that he had paid a penny out of his own pocket. Mr. Justice Salter concluded by saying that the case was most important from the point of view of commercial morality. If the defendant's mere assertions were accepted by the jury, it would be difficult to see how trust funds could ever be protected.

The jury were absent for twenty-eight minutes. Mr. Bottomley appeared to be unmoved at the verdict, except that his face flushed.

Bottomley, after sentence (of seven years) had been delivered, was allowed to consult his solicitor as regards making appeal, but he was told that there would be no question of bail and also that prisoners in cases of misdemeanour were not asked if they had anything to say before sentence was passed.

The crowd in court was excited and astonished at the severity of the sentence. Bottomley alone seemed calm, and he increased the general astonishment by questioning the judge when told that it was unusual to allow prisoner in cases of misdemeanour to speak before sentence was passed. Bottomley retorted scornfully: "Had it been so I should have had something rather offensive to say about your summing up."

Seated beside Bottomley in the dock was the Governor of Britain prison, and he motioned two warders to sit closer to the prisoner when he was sentenced, while the prison doctor stood on the stairs beneath the dock in case Bottomley collapsed. No demonstration was made by the crowd outside as Bottomley was driven off in a taxicab. He was not recognised.

MASONIC LODGES IN IRELAND.

DRASTIC SUSPENSION ORDER

Owing to the seizure of so many Masonic Halls, the destruction of others, and attacks on individual members, the Earl of Donoughmore, the Grand Master of Irish Freemasons, has issued an order suspending all meetings of lodges in the Irish Free State. The suspension has created a great sensation in Belfast, where Freemasonry is very strong. Lord Donoughmore was a strong supporter of the Treaty, and that he should have had to issue such order is a significant commentary on the state of Southern Ireland. There has been no interference with Masonic Halls or meetings in Ulster.

As an example of the tyranny under which Irish Freemasons are suffering, it may be recalled that the hall of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, Molesworth-street, Dublin, was recently entered by armed men, the staff turned out at the point of the revolver, and possession taken of this fine building—the central meeting-place and repository of the archives of Grand Lodge of Ireland. The books and valuable furnishings were placed in the windows as barricades and the republican flag was flown over the building. Since then, naturally, the whole organisation of Freemasonry in Ireland has been at a standstill. Freemasons, as is well known, are most law-abiding, and willing to yield ready obedience to the law and to the Government of this country. Grand Lodge of Ireland has tried peaceably to recover possession of its headquarters, but without effect, and it is expected that the orphan boys' and girls' schools may next be seized. —Daily Telegraph.

MARS COMING NEAR.

A MILLION MILES A DAY EARTHWARDS.

Astronomers are preparing to study the planet Mars, which is travelling in the direction of the earth at the rate of about 1,000,000 miles a day. It reached its nearest point to us at midnight on June 18th—and then it was still a matter of 42 million miles away. In Britain the planet was only 12 degrees above the southern horizon. Mars can be recognised by its red, fiery colour.

"It will be particularly red this time, owing to its position," said Dr. A. C. Crommelin, the assistant astronomer at Greenwich Observatory, to a reporter.

Attempts to solve the mystery of whether or not there is life on Mars will be made at a number of the observatories in North America. In addition, observations will be made by members of the British Astronomical Association from points in Australia and New Zealand. A private party of enthusiastic astronomers is also preparing to set out for the Canary Islands to study Mars.

On August 22nd, 1924, Mars, said Dr. Crommelin, "will be as near as it ever can be—about 24 million miles away. From the observations taken this month, however, it is hoped that it may be possible to find out more about the canals that are seen on the surface of the planet."

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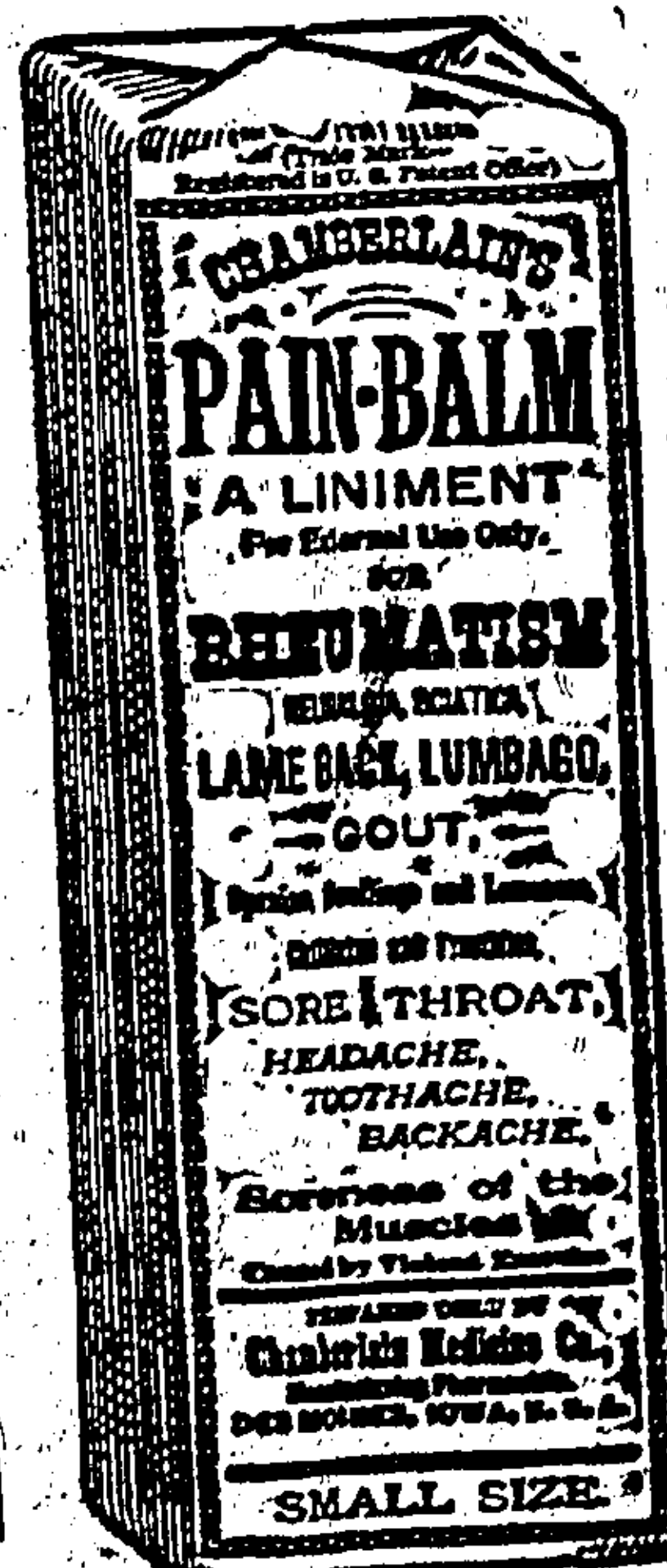
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MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Friday, 23rd June	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Tuesday, 27th June	Daylight
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Tuesday, 27th June	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Wednesday, 28th June	Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSANG"	Wednesday, 28th June	Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Friday, 30th June	Noon
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Monday, 3rd July	Noon
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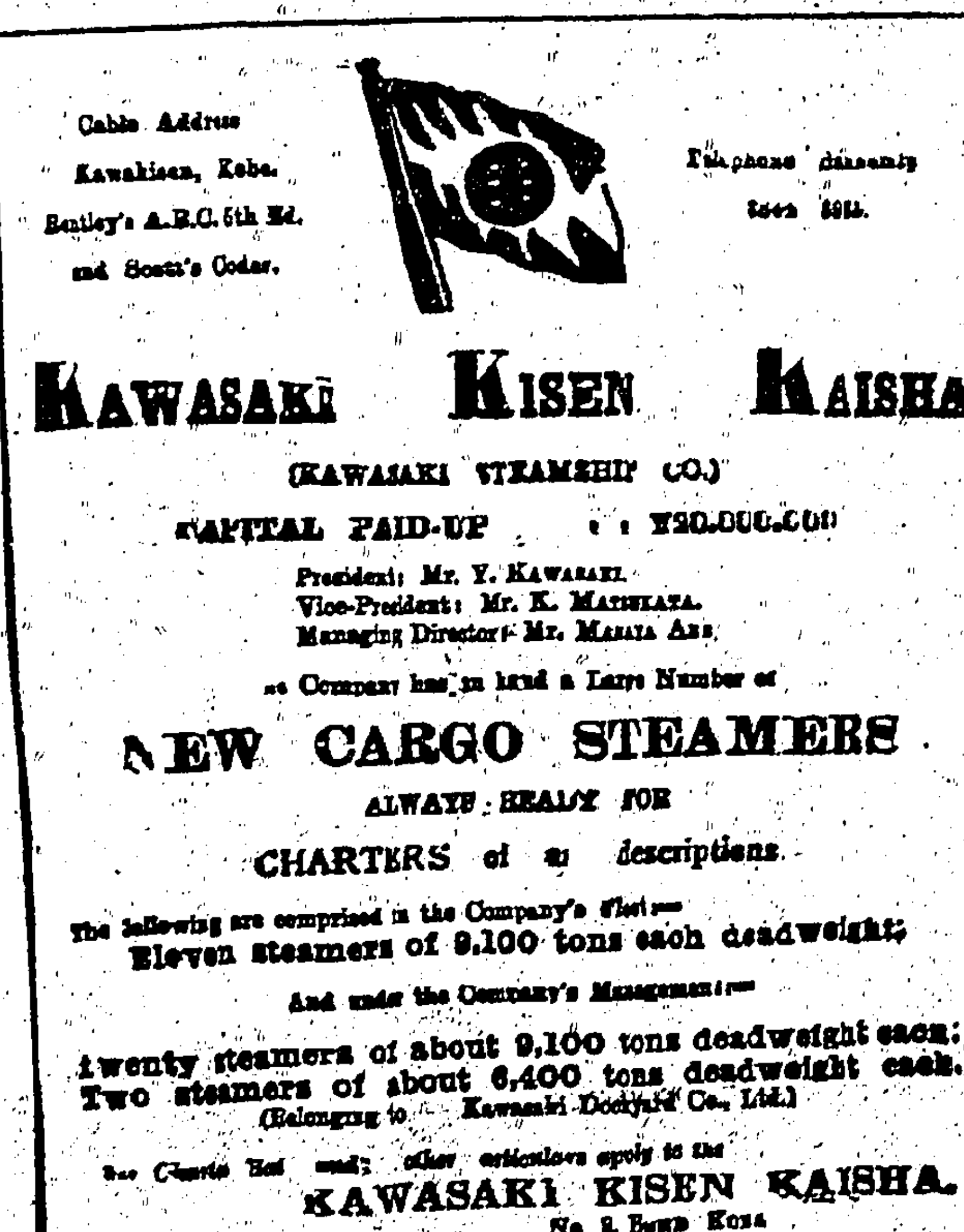
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"KARMA"	8,000	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	9,000	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,500	16th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,000	30th Aug.	do.
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Monthly direct services via Singapore and Penang.

a.s. "ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 10th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, LUBAN & CAPE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

a.s. "CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

a.s. "DANGES MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

a.s. "BUSHO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd July.

CALCUTTA—Fortnightly service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

a.s. "PAKING MARU" ... Saturday, 24th June.

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NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

a.s. "SHUNKO MARU" ... Friday, 23rd June.

NEW ORLEANS via GUZ.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

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a.s. "AMARUSA MARU" ... Every Sundays, Noon.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS**

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 21st June, 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEIHOW"	On 21st June, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 22nd June, 10 a.m.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KANSU"	On 22nd June, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd June, noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SIYANG"	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SIYANG"	On 24th June, noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SIYANG"	On 24th June, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SIYANG"	On 25th June, noon.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"SIYANG"	On 25th June, 4 p.m.
	"SIYANG"	On 26th June, noon.
	"SIYANG"	On 26th June, 4 p.m.
	"SIYANG"	On 27th June, noon.
	"SIYANG"	On 27th June, 4 p.m.
	"SIYANG"	On 28th June, noon.
	"SIYANG"	On 28th June, 4 p.m.
	"SIYANG"	On 29th June, noon.
	"SIYANG"	On 29th June, 4 p.m.
	"SIYANG"	On 30th June, noon.
	"SIYANG"	On 30th June, 4 p.m.
	"SIYANG"	On 1st July, 10 a.m.

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